PB83-107490

Stability of Organic Audit Materials and Results of Source Test Analysis Audits

Research Triangle Inst.
Research Triangle Park, NC

Prepared for

Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab.
Research Triangle Park, NC

Sep 82

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
NTIS

PB83-107490

EPA-600/4-82-064
September 1982

STABILITY OF ORGANIC AUDIT MATERIALS AND RESULTS OF SOURCE TEST ANALYSIS AUDITS

by

R. K. M. Jayanty
W. F. Gutknecht
C. E. Decker

Contract 68-02-3431

EPA Project Officers:
Joseph E. Knoll
Darryl J. von Lehmden

Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Research and Development
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161

TECHNICAL REPORT DATA
(Please read Instructions on the reverse before completing)

1. REPORT NO.	2.	3. RECIPIENT'S ACCESSION NO.
EPA-600/4-82-064		PB83 107490

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5. REPORT DATE
Stability of Organic Audit Materials and Results of Source Test Analysis Audits--Status Report #4	September 1982
	6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION CODE
7. AUTHOR(S)	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NO.
R.K.M. Jayanty, W.F. Gutknecht and C.E. Decker	RTI/2218/35-01
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.
Research Triangle Institute Research Triangle Park, NC 27709	HAP-2A9Q60E00E
	11. CONTRACT/GRANT NO.
	Contract No. 68-02-3431
12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS	13. TYPE OF REPORT AND PERIOD COVERED
U.S.Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory Research Triangle Park, NC 27711	14. SPONSORING AGENCY CODE EPA/600/08

15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

16. ABSTRACT

A repository of 40 gaseous compounds including hydrocarbons, halocarbon, and sulfur species has been established under contract with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The main objectives of this on-going project are (1) to provide gas mixtures to EPA, state/local agencies, or their contractors, as performance audits to assess the accuracy of source emission measurements in certain organic chemical manufacturing industries, (2) to corroborate the vendor's certified analysis of the gas mixtures by in-house analysis, (3) to determine the stability of the gas mixtures with time by in-house analysis, and (4) to explore the feasibility of new audit materials as requested by EPA.

Thus far, 18 compounds have been used to conduct 86 different audits. The results of these audits and a description of the experimental procedures used for analyses and available stability data are presented in the status report. Seventy percent of the audit results are within 10 percent of the expected values.

Compound stabilities have been determined through multiple analyses of the cylinders containing them. Stability values for all compounds are expressed as percent change per month. Calculated changes are typically found to be a few tenths of one percent per month, though many of these changes may not be significantly different from zero.

17. KEY WORDS AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

a. DESCRIPTORS	b. IDENTIFIERS/OPEN ENDED TERMS	c. COSATI Field/Group
performance audits, gas stability, hydrocarbons, halocarbons, benzene, toluene, methyl mercaptan, vinyl chloride, trichloroethylene, carbonyl sulfide, hydrogen sulfide and 1,2-dichloroethane		

18. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT	19. SECURITY CLASS *(This Report)*	21. NO. OF PAGES
RELEASE TO PUBLIC	UNCLASSIFIED	77
	20. SECURITY CLASS *(This page)*	22. PRICE
	UNCLASSIFIED	

EPA Form 2220-1 (Rev. 4-77) PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE

NOTICE

This document has been reviewed in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency policy and approved for publication. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION NO.		PAGE
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Objectives	1
	1.2 Audit Materials Contained in the Repository	1
2.0	EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES	5
	2.1 Instrumentation	5
	2.2 Calibration	5
3.0	PERFORMANCE AUDITS	8
4.0	STABILITY STUDIES	19
5.0	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	21
REFERENCES		22
ATTACHMENT 1 - STABILITY DATA AS OF MAY 1982		23
ATTACHMENT 2 - SAMPLE CALCULATIONS OF PERCENT CHANGE/MONTH		70

SECTION 1.0
INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The need for reliable standards for source emission measurement of hydrocarbons, halocarbons and sulfur compounds is well established. The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) under contract to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has responded to this need through development of an extensive repository of gaseous compounds. The main objectives of this ongoing project are (1) to provide gas mixtures to EPA, state/local agencies, or their contractors, as performance audits to assess the relative accuracy of source emission measurements in certain organic chemical manufacturing industries, (2) to corroborate the vendor's certified analysis of the gas mixtures by in-house analysis, (3) to determine the stability of the gas mixtures with time by in-house analysis, and (4) to explore the feasibility of new audit materials as requested by EPA.

This report describes the present status of this project. Included in the report are (1) a description of the experimental procedures used for initial cylinder analyses and collection of stabilty data, (2) a description of the audit procedure, (3) presently available audit results, and (4) presently available stability data. Full details of the study with additional statistical analysis will be presented in the final report and also in a journal publication.

1.2 AUDIT MATERIALS CONTAINED IN THE REPOSITORY

The RTI repository currently contains 40 different compounds for use in conducting performance audits during source testing. The compounds were selected based on the anticipated needs of the personnel of the Emissions Measurements Branch, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, USEPA. Table 1 lists the compounds, the concentration

ranges, the number of cylinders of each compound, and the cylinder construction material. In Table 1, the audit materials fall into two concentration ranges. The low concentration range between 5 and 20 parts per million (ppm) simulates possible emission standard levels. The high concentration range between 50 and 700 ppm simulates expected source emission levels. The balance gas for all gas mixtures is nitrogen. In the case of some of the audit materials, a second compound, which serves as an internal standard, was added to the gas mixture.

TABLE 1. AUDIT MATERIALS CURRENTLY HELD IN THE REPOSITORY

Compound	Low Concentration Range			High Concentration Range		
	No. of Cylinders	Concentration Range (ppm)	Cylinder Construction*	No. of Cylinders	Concentration Range (ppm)	Cylinder Construction*
Benzene	14	8 - 13	S	17	60 - 400	Al, S
Ethylene	4	5 - 20	Al	4	300 - 700	Al
				6	3000 - 20,000	Al
Propylene	4	5 - 20	Al	4	300 - 700	Al
Methane/Ethane	-	------	-	4	1000 - 6000(M), 200 - 700(E)	Al
Propane	4	5 - 20	Al	4	300 - 700	Al
Toluene	2	5 - 20	S	2	300 - 700	S
Hydrogen Sulfide	4	5 - 20	Al	2	300 - 700	Al
Meta-Xylene	2	5 - 20	S	2	300 - 700	LS
Methyl Acetate	2	5 - 20	S	2	300 - 700	S
Chloroform	2	5 - 20	S	2	300 - 700	S
Carbonyl Sulfide	2	5 - 20	S	2	100 - 300	S
Methyl Mercaptan	4	3 - 10	Al	-	---------	-
Hexane	2	20 - 80	Al	2	1000 - 3000	LS
1,2-Dichloroethane	4	5 - 20	Al	4	100 - 600	Al
Cyclohexane	-	------	-	1	100	S
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	1	50	S	-	---------	-
Methanol	1	50	Al	-	---------	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	2	5 - 20	Al	2	300 - 700	LS
Trichloroethylene	2	5 - 20	Al	2	100 - 600	Al

TABLE 1. AUDIT MATERIALS CURRENTLY HELD IN THE REPOSITORY (Continued)

Compound	Low Concentration Range			High Concentration Range		
	No. of Cylinders	Concentration Range (ppm)	Cylinder* Construction	No. of Cylinders	Concentration Range (ppm)	Cylinder* Construction
1,1-Dichloro-ethylene	2	5 - 20	Al	2	100 - 600	Al
1,2-Dibromo-ethylene	2	5 - 20	Al	2	100 - 600	Al
Perchloro-ethylene	2	5 - 20	S	2	300 - 700	LS
Vinyl Chloride	9	5 - 30	S	-	---------	--
1,3-Butadiene	1	25	S	-	---------	--
Acrylonitrile	2	5 - 20	LS	2	300 - 700	LS
Aniline	1	10	Al	-	---------	--
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	1	10	Al	1	75	Al
Cyclohexanone	2	5 - 20	Al	-	---------	--
Para-dichlorobenzene	2	10 - 40	S	-	---------	--
Ethylamine	2	10 - 60	Al	-	---------	--
Formaldehyde	-	---	-	-	---------	--
Methylene Chloride	1	10	Al	-	---------	--
Carbon Tetrachloride	1	10	Al	-	---------	--
Freon 113	1	10	Al	-	---------	--
Methyl Chloroform	1	10	Al	-	---------	--
Ethylene Oxide	1	10	Al	-	---------	--
Propylene Oxide	1	5 - 20	Al	1	75 - 200	Al
Allyl Chloride	1	5 - 20	S	1	75 - 200	S
Acrolein	1	5 - 20	Al	1	75 - 200	Al
Chlorobenzene	1	5 - 20	Al	-	---------	--
Carbon Disulfide	-	---	Al	-	75 - 200	Al

*Cylinder construction: Al = Aluminum, S = Steel, LS = Low Pressure Steel

SECTION 2.0
EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Analysis of the cylinder gases is required to corroborate the concentrations reported by the company which prepared the gas mixtures and also to measure concentration changes with time, that is, estimate stability of the standards.

2.1 INSTRUMENTATION

Analyses are performed with (1) a Perkin-Elmer Model 3920B Gas Chromatograph with flame ionization and flame photometric detectors, and (2) a Tracor Model 560 Gas Chromatograph with a flame photometric detector. The Tracor instrument has been used principally for measurement of the sulfur-containing species. The gaseous samples are injected onto the columns by means of gas sampling valves constructed of Hastalloy C (high nickel content and low adsorptive properties). These valves are equipped with interchangeable sample loops to allow the injection of variable but known volumes of gas. To further facilitate the injection of varying sample sizes, a sample injection system (Figure 1) is employed. The operation of the system is based upon measurement of pressure differentials. Further details on the system are published in the open literature (1).

The gas chromatographic parameters used in the measurement of individual compounds and problems that have arisen are listed in Attachment 1.

2.2 CALIBRATION

Calibration of the gas chromatographs has involved measurement of known concentrations of gases in air or nitrogen. The source or method of preparation of calibration standards varies depending on the gas involved.

National Bureau of Standards, Standard Reference Materials (NBS-SRM's) of methane and propane are used for the calibration of the GC for the measurement of methane and propane audit materials. These

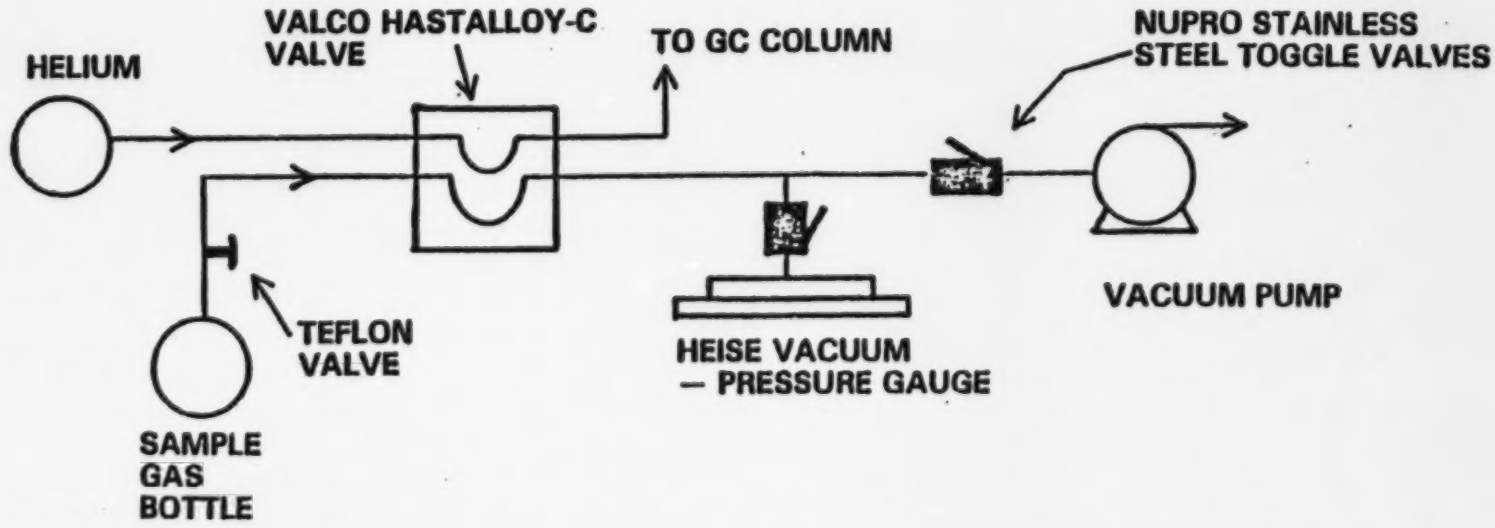

Figure 1. Sample injection system.

same gases are used to calibrate the chromatographic system for measurement of ethylene and propylene, assuming the FID response per carbon is constant from compound to compound.

A second method for the quantitation of gaseous compounds involves the use of permeation tubes. Thus, the calibration gases for vinyl chloride and ethylene oxide have been generated using permeation tubes. The tube is placed in a temperature-controlled chamber and zero air is passed over the tube at a known flow rate. The resultant gaseous mixture is further diluted if necessary with additional zero air in a glass dilution bulb. The final mixture is collected in a gas sampling bulb or a Tedlar® bag and analyzed by GC-FID. The permeation rates of the tubes are determined periodically by weight loss.

A third method for developing a standard is the "glass bulb" technique. A known volume of the compound, either gas or liquid, is injected into an evacuated glass bulb of known volume. The bulb is then returned to atmospheric pressure with a balance gas of choice. If a pure liquid is injected, total vaporization is assumed and the concentration is calculated by using the ideal gas law. Additional dilutions are also made, if necessary, by utilizing additional bulbs or by repeatedly pressurizing with a balance gas to a known pressure and then partially evacuating to a known pressure.

With each of these approaches, multipoint calibration curves are prepared each time a sample is analyzed. Certain quality control procedures are followed, for example, equilibrating the permeation system and the glass bulbs with the sample gas before taking an aliquot for GC measurement. Also, an NBS standard cylinder of methane is used to verify the constancy of the detector response. Blank measurements are taken during the process of cylinder analysis and generally, blank measurements have shown no signal above the baseline.

SECTION 3.0
PERFORMANCE AUDITS

RTI supplies repository cylinders for audits upon request from EPA, state or local agency or a contractor. The contractor must be performing source emission tests at the request of EPA, state or local agency in order to qualify for the performance audit. When a request is received, the contents of the cylinders are analyzed, the tank pressures are measured and the cylinders are shipped by overland carrier. Tank regulators are also provided when requested. A letter is included with the cylinders which provides general instructions for performance of the audit. The audit concentrations and cylinder pressures are provided to the requesting agency audit coordinator.

To date, 86 individual audits have been initiated, and 83 are complete. The audit results collected to date are presented in Table 2. Generally, the results of the audits show close agreement ($\pm$ 10%) with the actual cylinder concentrations measured prior to shipment.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI audit conc. (ppm)	Client audit % bias (Avg.)	Status of audit
1	A	Ethylene oxide production	Ethylene in N_2 Ethylene in N_2	3,239 21,226	-22.5 -20.0	E
2	A	Ethylene oxide production	Methane/ethane in N_2 Methane/ethane in N_2	1,710Me/220Et 8,130Me/597Et	+9.00/-20.0 +9.00/-1.00	E
3	A	Ethylene oxide production	Methane/ethane in N_2 Methane/ethane in N_2	1,021Me/315Et 6,207Me/773Et	+21.5/-4.50 +23.5/-4.50	E
4	A	Acetone production	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	79.0 374.0	-19.0 -11.0	E
5	A	Maleic anhydride production	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	138 300	-9.40 +4.70	E
6	A	Ethylene oxide production	Ethylene in N_2 Ethylene in N_2	5,442 18,918	-27.0 -33.0	E
7	B	Maleic anhydride production	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	80.0 355	+2.30 +27.5	E
8	C	Maleic anhydride production	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	101 387	+12.9 +14.5	E
9	D	Ethyl benzene styrene manufacturer	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	71.0 229	-2.80 -3.90	E
10	E	Gasoline bulk terminal	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	62.0 80.0	+3.80 +3.40	E
11	F	Gasoline transfer terminal	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	142 294	-3.50 +3.20	E
12	F	Gasoline transfer terminal	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	268 343	-11.8 -1.00	E

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS (Continued)

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI Audit conc. (ppm)	Client Audit % bias (Avg.)	Status of audit
13	F	Gasoline transfer terminal	Benzene in N_2	129	+4.70	E
			Benzene in N_2	318	+8.70	
14	F	Gasoline transfer terminal	Benzene in N_2	10.7	+2.60	E
15	C	Nitrobenzene manufacturing	Benzene in N_2	9.73	-4.60	E
			Benzene in N_2	269	-2.60	
16	F	Gasoline bulk terminal	Benzene in N_2	8.20	-2.30	E
			Benzene in N_2	140	-1.80	
17a	F	Gasoline bulk terminal	Benzene in N_2	9.50	+10.4	E
			Benzene in N_2	127	-2.80	
17b	F	Gasoline bulk terminal	Benzene in N_2	9.50	+12.5	E
			Benzene in N_2	127	-6.30	
18	G	Coke oven	Hydrogen sulfide in N_2	7.05	-24.8	E
			Hydrogen sulfide in N_2	9.73	-22.9	
19	F	Gasoline bulk terminal	Benzene in N_2	12.0	-0.80	E
			Benzene in N_2	218	+7.30	
20	F	Gasoline bulk terminal	Benzene in N_2	7.65	+16.3	E
			Benzene in N_2	396	+1.50	
21	F	Linear alkyl-benzene manufacturing	Benzene in N_2	98	+5.70	E
			Benzene in N_2	294	+6.80	
			Benzene in N_2	331	+4.50	
22	F	Gasoline bulk terminal	Benzene in N_2	9.85	-4.10	E
			Benzene in N_2	81.0	-6.80	
23	F	Gasoline bulk terminal	Benzene in N_2	10.2	+4.60	E
			Benzene in N_2	61.0	-9.50	

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS (Continued)

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI audit conc. (ppm)	Client audit % bias (Avg.)	Status of audit
24	H	Industrial surface coating process	Toluene in N_2	14.8	-1.90	E
			Propylene in N_2	474	+0.20	
			Propane in N_2	20.3	-2.30	
			Methane/ethane in N_2	1,640Me/195et	-13.5(as methane)	
25	C	Acrylic acid and ester Production	Propane in N_2	10.1	+8.60	E
			Propane in N_2	710	+5.60	
26	C	Acrylic acid and ester Production	Propane in N_2	5.10	+17.6	E
			Propane in N_2	607	-3.60	
27	E	Maleic anhydride	Benzene in N_2	10.2	NA	F
			Benzene in N_2	218	NA	
28A	A	Carbon adsorber	Toluene in N_2	8.55	-6.40	E
			Toluene in N_2	405	-1.00	
28B	A	Carbon adsorber	Toluene in N_2	8.55	+4.10	E
			Toluene in N_2	405	NA	
28C	A	Carbon adsorber	Toluene in N_2	8.55	-8.80	E
			Toluene in N_2	405	NA	
29	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Ethylene in N_2	4.75	+4.00	E
			Ethylene in N_2	19.6	+3.10	
			Ethylene in N_2	312	-0.80	
			Ethylene in N_2	3021	+5.30	
			Ethylene in N_2	20456	-8.60	

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS (Continued)

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI Audit conc. (ppm)	Client Audit % bias (Avg.)	Status of audit
30	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Benzene in N_2	8.20	+0.30	E
			Benzene in N_2	78.0	-0.90	
			Benzene in N_2	133	-4.00	
			Benzene in N_2	348	-0.90	
31	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Toluene in N_2	405	+3.20	E
			Toluene in N_2	579	+1.00	
32	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Methyl acetate in N_2	6.80	-2.60	E
			Methyl acetate in N_2	17.2	+1.70	
			Methyl acetate in N_2	326	-1.50	
			Methyl acetate in N_2	455	-1.30	
33	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Propylene in N_2	4.90	-22.4	E
			Propylene in N_2	19.7	-7.80	
			Propylene in N_2	300	+1.00	
			Propylene in N_2	685	-1.80	
34	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Propane in N_2	14.6	-0.70	E
			Propane in N_2	303	+7.60	
			Propane in N_2	439	+6.20	
35a	I	Vegetable oil plant	Hexane in N_2	82.2	+8.10	E
			Hexane in N_2	1982	+3.00	
35b	I	Vegetable oil plant	Hexane in N_2	82.2	-1.20	E
			Hexane in N_2	1982	-1.30	
36	A	Carbon adsorber	Toluene in N_2	8.20	-2.40	E

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS (Continued)

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI audit conc. (ppm)	Client audit % bias (Avg.)	Status of audit
37	B	Coke oven	Benzene in N_2	12.1	+0.80	E
			Benzene in N_2	105	+2.90	
38	D	Ethylbenzene/ styrene	Benzene in N_2	9.90	+5.70	E
			Benzene in N_2	77.9	+3.60	
			Benzene in N_2	345	+1.50	
39	B	Coke oven Byproduct	Benzene in N_2	8.20	-2.60	E
			Benzene in N_2	85.4	-8.70	
40	D	Coke oven Byproduct	Benzene in N_2	10.9	+20.0	
			Benzene in N_2	147	+6.80	
41	H	Paint spray	Benzene in N_2	10.8	NA	F
			m-Xylene in N_2	16.4	NA	
42	H	Tire manufacturing	Cyclohexane in N_2	93.4	-11.1	D
43	B	Coke oven	Benzene in N_2	7.54	+0.10	D
			Benzene in N_2	225	+0.40	
44	D	Ethylbenzene/ styrene	Benzene in N_2	8.20	-3.40	D
			Benzene in N_2	74.5	-0.20	
			Propane in N_2	10.6	-3.00	
45	F	Industrial surface coating	Propane in Air	316	-3.20	E
			Propane in Air	450	-2.00	
46	EPA, QAD	Tire manufacturing	Propane in Air	15	NA	F
			Propane in Air	316	NA	

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS (Continued)

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI audit conc. (ppm)	Client audit % bias (Avg.)*	Status of audit**
47	EPA, QAD	Tire manufacturing	Propane in air Propane in air	20.8 453	-18.4 +13.4	E
48	D	Dimethyl terephthalate production	Meta-Xylene in air	487	-2.10	E
49	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Toluene in N_2 Methanol in N_2	61.5 55.2	NA NA	F
50	EPA, QAD	Tire oven manufacturing	Propane in air Propane in air Propane in air	4.90 613 718	-48.8 +16.9 +16.8	E
51	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Propane in air Propane in air	20.8 316	+20.0 -9.20	E
52	D	Styrene manufacturing	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2 1,3-Butadiene in N_2	106 358 20.9	-4.90 -3.70 +23.8	E
53	I	Veg. oil manufacturing	Cyclohexane in N_2	99.0	-3.50	E
54	M	Research	Chloroform in N_2 Chloroform in N_2	16.5 531	NA NA	F
55	J		Ethylene in N_2	300	+1.40	E

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS (Continued)

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI audit conc. (ppm)	Client audit % bias (Avg.)*	Status of audit**
56	K	Reactivity of vent activated charcoal	Chloroform in N_2	8.11	NA	F
57	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Hydrogen sulfide in N_2	16.2	NA	F
58	C	Coil coating	Propane in N_2 Propane in N_2	5.20 472	NA -8.40	E
59	L		Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	9.45 341	NA NA	F
60	M		Audit not initiated	--	--	--
61	EPA (State of Conn.)		Benzene in N_2	133	NA	F
62	O		Meta-xylene in N_2 Hexane in N_2	760 1986	NA NA	F
63	M		Methyl mercaptan in N_2	4.44	NA	F
64	P		Benzene in N_2 Methyl ethyl ketone in N_2	13.4 44.5	NA NA	F
65	E	Coke oven Byproduct Recovery	Benzene in N_2 Benzene in N_2	7.93 132	-2.90 +1.39	E

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS (Continued)

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI audit conc. (ppm)	Client audit % bias (Avg.)*	Status of audit**
66	D	Rubber manufacturing	Benzene in N_2	12.0	+14.2	E
			Benzene in N_2	10.2	0	
			Benzene in N_2	100	+6.40	
			Benzene in N_2	335	+6.00	
			Hexane in N_2	79.8	+1.80	
			Hexane in N_2	3076	-7.50	
			Propane in N_2	9.97	-3.20	
			Propane in N_2	314	-10.8	
67	E	Coke oven Byproduct Recovery	Benzene in N_2	8.29	-2.20	E
			Benzene in N_2	75.7	-2.50	
68	EPA, Region II		Vinyl chloride in N_2	5.74	NA	F
			Vinyl chloride in N_2	28.3	NA	
69	EPA, QAD	Instrument Check-out	Propylene in N_2	328	-7.00	E
			Propylene in N_2	725	-8.30	
70	EPA, Region I		Vinyl chloride in N_2	7.5	NA	F
	E					
71		Degreasing vent	Trichloroethylene in N_2	14.9	-0.40	E
			Trichloroethylene in N_2	566	-8.70	
72	EPA, QAD	Instrument check-out	Hexane in N_2	3076	NA	F
73	EPA, QAD	Combustion efficiency test	Hydrogen sulfide in N_2	16.2	-7.50	E
			Methyl mercaptan in N_2	8.22	-8.90	

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS (Continued)

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI audit conc. (ppm)	Client audit % bias (Avg.)*	Status of audit**
74	E	Vinyl chloride manufacturing	1,2-Dichloroethane in N_2	9.30	+6.00	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane in N_2	462	+3.70	
75	N		Propane in air	10.0	NA	F
			Propane in air	309	NA	
76	F		Propane in air	10.0	NA	F
			Propane in air	309	NA	
77	D	Maleic anhydride	Benzene in N_2	9.46	-6.60	E
			Benzene in N_2	66.9	-11.7	
78	EPA, Region VII		Benzene in N_2	120	NA	F
			Hexane in N_2	30.2	NA	
79	D	Maleic anhydride	Benzene in N_2	9.46	-4.60	E
			Benzene in N_2	128	+12.5	
80	F	Plywood/veneer drying	Propylene in N_2	14.8	-4.70	E
			Propylene in N_2	328	+4.40	
			Toluene in N_2	430	-0.80	
81	P	Plywood/veneer drying	Propylene in N_2	20.3	+18.2	E
			Propylene in N_2	479	-22.5	
			Toluene in N_2	487	+32.5	
82	J	Polypropylene manufacturing	Propylene in N_2	9.63	-0.35	E
			Propane in N_2	19.70	+0.84	
			Propane in N_2	296	+0.45	
83	I	Coke oven	Hydrogen sulfide in N_2	428	+4.90	E
			Hydrogen sulfide in N_2	647	-16.54	
			Carbonyl sulfide	101	+1.98	

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT RESULTS (Continued)

Audit No.	Client	Industry	Audit material	RTI audit conc. (ppm)	Client audit % bias (Avg.)*	Status of audit**
84	J	Compliance testing	Benzene in N_2	7.45		A
			Hexane in N_2	72.6	+3.70	
			Toluene in N_2	15.0		
			Methyl mercaptain in N_2	5.40		
85	I	Steel manufacturing	Hydrogen sulfide in N_2	647	+8.50	E
			Carbonyl sulfide in N_2	9.08	+1.00	
86	I	Oil shale	Hydrogen sulfide in N_2	437		A
			Carbonyl sulfide in N_2	117		
			Methyl mercaptan in N_2	8.42		

NA = Not analyzed

$$*\text{Client \% Bias} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Client-Measured Concentration} - \text{RTI-Measured Concentration}}{\text{RTI-Measured Concentration}}$$

**Status Codes:
A = Cylinder shipped; audit results not yet received;
B = Audit results received;
C = Audit report submitted to EPA;
D = Audit results received, audit report submitted to EPA, cylinder not yet returned by client;
E = Audit complete;
F = Audit completed without analysis of audit materials by client.

1977 - Audits 1-8
1978 - Audits 9-28
1979 - Audits 29-49
1980 - Audits 50-75
1981 - Audits 76-82
1982 - Audits 83-86

SECTION 4.0
STABILITY STUDIES

An ideal calibration standard or audit material should be stable over its total time of usage. Any change or instability should be less than the measurement error tolerated during its use. The stabilities of the compounds in the repository are being estimated through periodic analysis of the cylinder contents. Improved estimates of stabilities could be determined by increasing considerably the frequency of the analyses, however, this increase is beyond the scope and financial limits of this project. The primary objective of this project is to conduct performance audits during source testing to assess the relative accuracy of the analytical results.

In this project, the gas mixtures in the repository are initially analyzed upon receipt from the specialty gas vendor to corroborate the vendor's analysis. If the RTI analysis differs from the vendor's value by more than 10 percent, the cylinder is given to a third party for analysis. The gas mixtures are again analyzed at 1 month, at 2 months, and at one year following the initial analysis. These subsequent analyses are made to determine the stability of the gas mixtures. In some cases, analyses are not peformed on the dates specified above; however, every attempt is made to acquire the data on this schedule. Cylinder concentrations are also determined prior to each performance audit, providing additional data for use in stability studies.

The estimates of stability have been calculated in terms of percent change per month. These rates of change are calculated from a linear regression analysis of the concentration/time data. Stability estimates have been calculated only for cylinder contents analyzed three or more times. Two standard deviations of percentage change per month have been calculated only for cylinder contents analyzed four or more times. Attachment 1 shows the concentrations and time periods on which the calculations are based and the percent change per month for each cylinder. Sample calculations for a 100 ppm benzene cylinder (See 1H, page 26) are given in Attachment 2.

As the number of analyses per cylinder increases, additional statistical analyses will be performed. These additional statistical analyses will include testing models other than the linear regression model. Such models are needed especially where the change is rapid at first but later becomes slow or nonexistent. The results will be presented in a final report and journal publication.

Absolute accuracy of the cylinder analyses have not been determined due to lack of NBS-SRM's as standards for most gas mixtures. Absolute accuracy could be estimated by performing the analyses using several different analytical methods or by having a relatively large number of laboratories perform analyses on the same cylinders; both of these approaches are beyond the financial limits of this project. An examination of the data in Attachment 1 shows values for individual cylinder analyses usually vary by less than 10 percent for 4-8 analyses over 2-3 years. This variation indicates either a real change in cylinder contents (i.e., instability) and/or the precision of the measurement process. The possible sources of experimental error that could result in apparent changes in concentrations include (1) the variability of the analytical technique used for analysis, (2) stability of and/or accuracy of calibration standards, and (3) the ability to reproduce standards for which NBS SRM's do not exist. Each of the above sources of variability impacts to some extent on the resulting data presented in Attachment 1.

In some cases, the cylinder contents were lost after only a few analyses. The possible reasons include leakage during storage or shipping, misuse, multiple use in audits or initial low pressure in the cylinder.

SECTION 5.0
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Cylinder gases of hydrocarbons, halocarbons, and sulfur containing organic species have been used successfully as audit materials to assess the relative accuracy of gas chromatographic systems used to measure source emissions. Absolute accuracy has not been determined because of lack of standard reference materials; instead interlaboratory bias has been reported for the performance audits conducted during source testing. The interlaboratory bias determined has been generally within 10 percent for both low and high concentration gases (Table 2).

Of the 40 gaseous compounds studied or currently under study, 26 have demonstrated sufficient stability in cylinders to be used further as audit materials. Four compounds (ethylamine, paradichlorobenzene, cyclohexanone, and aniline) are not recommended as audit materials for various reasons as discussed in Attachment 1. One gaseous compound (formaldehyde) was ordered but the speciality gas manufacturer indicated that cylinder gases of this compound could not be prepared. Another ten compounds (carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, methyl chloroform, Freon 113, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, allyl chloride, acrolein, chlorobenzene, and carbondisulfide) have recently been added to the repository; the stability of these compounds remains to be studied. As stated previously, the percent change per month values reported in Attachment 1 are only estimates of stability. Detailed statistical analyses which would separate statistical deviations from true concentration changes with time are in progress and will be presented in a final report and a journal publication.

REFERENCES

1. S. K. Gangwal and D. E. Wagoner, "Response Correlation of Low Molecular Weight Sulfur Compounds Using a Novel Flame Photometric Detector", J. Chrom. Sci., 17, 196-201 (1979).

ATTACHMENT 1

Stability Study Data
as of
May 1982

1.0 BENZENE STABILITY STUDY

2.0 ETHYLENE STABILITY STUDY

3.0 PROPYLENE STABILITY STUDY

4.0 METHANE/ETHANE STABILITY STUDY

5.0 PROPANE STABILITY STUDY

6.0 TOLUENE STABILITY STUDY

7.0 HYDROGEN SULFIDE STABILITY STUDY

8.0 META-XYLENE STABILITY STUDY

9.0 METHYL ACETATE STABILITY STUDY

10.0 CHLOROFORM STABILITY STUDY

11.0 CARBONYL SULFIDE STABILITY STUDY

12.0 METHYL MERCAPTAN STABILITY STUDY

13.0 HEXANE STABILITY STUDY

14.0 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE STABILITY STUDY

15.0 CYCLOHEXANE STABILITY STUDY

16.0 METHYL ETHYL KETONE STABILITY STUDY

17.0 METHANOL STABILITY STUDY

18.0 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE STABILITY STUDY

19.0 TRICHLOROETHYLENE STABILITY STUDY

20.0 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE STABILITY STUDY

21.0 1,2-DIBROMOETHYLENE STABILITY STUDY

22.0 PERCHLOROETHYLENE STABILITY STUDY

23.0 VINYL CHLORIDE STABILITY STUDY

24.0 1,3-BUTADIENE STABILITY STUDY

25.0 ACRYLONITRILE STABILITY STUDY

26.0 ANILINE STABILITY STUDY

27.0 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE STABILITY STUDY

28.0 CYCLOHEXANONE STABILITY STUDY

29.0 PARADICHLOROBENZENE STABILITY STUDY

30.0 ETHYLAMINE STABILITY STUDY

31.0 FORMALDEHYDE STABILITY STUDY

32.0 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

33.0 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

34.0 FREON 113

35.0 METHYL CHLOROFORM

36.0 ETHYLENE OXIDE

37.0 PROPYLENE OXIDE

38.0 ALLYL CHLORIDE

39.0 ACROLEIN

40.0 CHLOROBENZENE

41.0 CARBONDISULFIDE

1.0 BENZENE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	1G
Cylinder Construction**		Al	Al	Al	Al	S	S	S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	65.4	324	200	117	61	71	80
RTI Concentration	Date	7/27/77	7/27/77	7/27/77	7/27/77	2/10/78	2/10/78	2/10/78
	ppm	(79.0)	(374)	(241)	(138)	(62.0)	(71.0)	(80.0)
	Day	136	136	247	29	78	232	78
	ppm	(74.0)	(337)	(216)	(144)	(62.0)	(73.0)	(81.0)
	Day	156	156	252	157	216	385	216
	ppm	(78.0)	(350)	(215)	(134)	(61.0)	(75.0)	(81.0)
	Day	167	167	381	252	385	586	385
	ppm	(80.0)	(355)	(218)	(129)	(65.0)	(74.5)	(84.0)
	Day	630	402		290	722	882	504
	ppm	(77.9)	(331)		(127)	(66.9)	(75.7)	(85.4)
	Day	**	433		414	1337	1292	1292
	ppm		(343)		(127)	(55.7)	(65.7)	(74.0)
	Day		969		1247			
	ppm		(358)		(132)			
	Day		1274					
	ppm		(348)					
			1491					
			(324)					
% Change/month		-0.01	-0.10	-0.87	-0.12	-0.16	-0.14	-0.17
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.42	0.16	0.66	0.27	0.32	0.29	0.25

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

** Cylinder empty.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 60 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Benzene" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making the series of standards for calibration.

1.0 BENZENE STABILITY STUDY (Continued)

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		1H S	1I S	1J S	1K S	1L S	1M S	1N S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	100	139	232	265	296	326	344
RTI Concentration	Date	2/8/78	2/9/78	2/9/78	2/9/78	2/9/78	2/9/78	2/9/78
	ppm	(101)	(139)	(229)	(264)	(295)	(319)	(332)
	Day	65	49	233	49	49	49	49
	ppm	(102)	(139)	(237)	(261)	(292)	(316)	(327)
	Day	206	50	386	50	51	51	54
	ppm	(98.0)	(142)	(243)	(268)	(294)	(318)	(342)
	Day	237	96	557	69	93	96	69
	ppm	(101)	(139)	(225)	(254)	(298)	(323)	(335)
	Day	434	127		84	205	433	809
	ppm	(105)	(140)		(269)	(294)	(345)	(342)
	Day	773	205			237	830	**
	ppm	(106)	(138)			(302)	(335)	
	Day	831	505			809	1294	
	ppm	(100)	(147)			(295)	(320)	
	Day	1294	1293			1294		
	ppm	(92.0)	(128)			(290)		
			1338					
			(128)					
% Change/month		-0.12	-0.16	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	0.06	0.10
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.21	0.12	0.62	2.51	0.06	0.17	0.16

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

** Empty

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		1O S	1P S	1Q S	1R S	1S S	1T S	1U S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	389	8.04	9.85	9.89	9.93	10.0	10.9
	Date	2/9/78	4/21/78	4/21/78	4/21/78	4/21/78	4/21/78	4/21/78
	ppm	(387)	(8.37)	(9.99)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.7)	(11.5)
	Day	64	4	5	4	4	25	4
	ppm	(369)	(8.33)	(9.88)	(10.1)	(10.1)	(10.2)	(10.7)
RTI Concentration	Day	205	25	25	13	26	146	25
	ppm	(396)	(8.20)	(10.1)	(9.73)	(9.80)	(9.20)	(10.8)
	Day	809	26	332	332	56	362	332
	ppm	(396)	(8.34)	(9.71)	(9.77)	(9.50)	(9.90)	(10.7)
	Day	1294	56		1018	146	1222	434
	ppm	(389)	(8.19)		(9.46)	(8.90)	(9.56)	(10.9)
	Day		134		1270	628	**	759
	ppm		(7.81)		(9.64)	(9.57)		(10.2)
	Day		434			738		1222
	ppm		(8.21)			(9.45)		(9.69)
	Day		766			**		
	ppm		(7.93)					
			1222					
			(7.68)					
% Change/month		0.06	-0.16	-0.25	-0.10	-0.13	-0.15	-0.29
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.16	0.10	0.26	0.08	0.33	0.35	0.15

** Cylinder empty.

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		1V S	1W S	1X S	1Y S	1Z S	1AA S	1AB Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	12.2	8.09	11.0	11.2	8.09	9.14	270
	Date	4/25/78	5/19/78	5/4/78	5/4/78	5/4/78	5/4/78	7/27/77
	ppm	(12.7)	(8.10)	(11.2)	(10.9)	(8.20)	(9.10)	(300)
	Day	1	105	132	132	132	132	29
	ppm	(12.5)	(7.70)	(10.2)	(9.90)	(7.04)	(7.80)	(319)
RTI Concentration	Day	21	287	**	302	302	302	157
	ppm	(12.3)	(8.10)		(10.7)	(7.70)	(8.50)	(312)
	Day	109	488		393	473	1005	
	ppm	(12.0)	(8.20)		(10.8)	(7.54)	(8.17)	
	Day	358	784				1209	
	ppm	(12.1)	(8.30)				(8.42)	
	Day	755	1194					
	ppm	(12.0)	(7.45)					
		1218						
		(11.7)						
% Change/month		-0.14	-0.09	-2.04	0.11	-0.27	-0.08	0.36
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.09	0.25	---	1.04	1.21	0.35	---

** Cylinder empty.

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

2.0 ETHYLENE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		2A Al	2B Al	2C Al	2D Al	2E Al	2F Al	2G Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	2920	3000	4960	4970	19900	19900	4.95
RTI Concentration	Date	2/23/78	2/23/78	2/23/78	2/23/78	2/24/78	2/24/78	4/27/78
	ppm	(3066)	(3127)	(5214)	(5202)	(20438)	(20622)	(4.70)
	Day	49	49	48	48	48	48	29
	ppm	(3115)	(3177)	(5341)	(5284)	(20780)	(20822)	(4.70)
	Day	198	198	201	201	200	200	106
	ppm	(2883)	(2942)	(4662)	(4913)	(20150)	(20320)	(4.85)
	Day	809	809	809	809	808	808	741
	ppm	(3203)	(3272)	(5383)	(5338)	(18906)	(18960)	(4.62)
	Day							1180
	ppm							(5.12)
% Change/month		0.18	0.19	0.14	0.10	-0.31	-0.32	+0.14
Two Std. Dev. of Change/month		0.44	0.44	0.72	0.39	0.10	0.07	0.22

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, Durapak n-octane on Porasil C column at 30 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: NBS-SRM Propane is used for standard calibration.

2.0 ETHYLENE STABILITY STUDY (Continued)

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		2H Al	2I Al	2J Al	2K Al	2L Al	2M Al	2N Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	10.0	15.0	19.9	300	448	603	701
RTI Concentration	Date	4/27/78	4/28/78	4/28/78	4/28/78	4/28/78	4/28/78	4/28/78
	ppm	(9.70)	(14.4)	(19.2)	(306)	(468)	(629)	(740)
	Day	29	28	28	33	33	34	34
	ppm	(9.60)	(14.4)	(19.3)	(319)	(493)	(646)	(749)
	Day	106	104	104	105	104	104	104
	ppm	(9.90)	(14.9)	(20.3)	(312)	(473)	(636)	(737)
	Day	740	739	739	728	740	740	740
	ppm	(8.40)	(18.0)	(27.5)	(300)	(457)	(606)	(703)
	Day	1180	1179	1179				
	ppm	(10.0)	(14.4)	(18.9)				
% Change/month		-0.07	+0.18	+0.29	-0.17	-0.19	-0.20	-0.23
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.44	0.66	1.14	0.22	0.27	0.14	0.08

***Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

3.0 PROPYLENE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3F	3G	3H
Cylinder Construction***		Al	Al	Al	Al	Al	Al	Al	Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	4.94	9.91	14.8	20.0	298	446	585	683
RTI Concentration	Date	4/27/78	4/27/78	4/27/78	4/27/78	4/27/78	4/27/78	4/27/78	4/27/78
	ppm	(4.86)	(9.83)	(14.6)	(19.8)	(296)	(442)	(577)	(672)
	Day	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27
	ppm	(4.94)	(9.85)	(14.5)	(19.0)	(286)	(428)	(560)	(655)
	Day	27	104	104	104	104	105	104	105
	ppm	(4.78)	(10.3)	(14.8)	(20.0)	(317)	(474)	(629)	(729)
	Day	104	749	749	749	750	750	750	750
	ppm	(4.98)	(9.76)	(14.8)	(20.3)	(324)	(479)	(620)	(721)
	Day	749	1250			820			820
	ppm	(4.93)	(9.63)			(328)			(725)
% Change/month		0.05	-0.08	0.06	0.16	0.38	0.33	0.27	0.25
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.17	0.12	0.09	0.25	0.29	0.47	0.56	0.32

***Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, Durapak n-octane on Porasil C column at 30 degrees Celsius

CALIBRATION: NBS-SRM Propane is used for standard calibration.

4.0 METHANE/ETHANE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		4A		4B		4C		4D	
Cylinder Construction***		Al		Al		Al		Al	
Audit Material****		M	E	M	E	M	E	M	E
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	6000	714	8130	597	1000	295	1670	202
RTI Concentration	Date	7/21/78	7/21/78	7/21/78	7/21/78	7/21/77	7/21/77	7/21/77	7/21/77
	ppm	(6207)	(773)	(8130)	(654)	(1021)	(315)	(1710)	(220)
	Day	264	163	35	35	264	163	35	29
	ppm	(5982)	(715)	(7551)	(663)	(983)	(292)	(1563)	(218)
	Day	662	264	264	163	1027	264	264	157
	ppm	(6584)	(684)	(7824)	(606)	(1289)	(283)	(1640)	(202)
	Day		662	662	264		1027	1027	258
	ppm		(703)	(8592)	(577)		(284)	(1953)	(195)
	Day				662				1027
	ppm				(598)				(206)
% Change/month		0.32	-0.34	0.43	-0.43	0.90	-0.20	0.59	-0.13
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		—	0.61	0.53	0.57	—	0.36	0.41	0.39

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

**** M = Methane; E = Ethane.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, Durapak n-octane on Porasil C column at 30 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: NBS-SRM methane is used for standard calibration.

5.0 PROPANE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		5A Al	5B Al	5C Al	5D Al	5E Al	5F Al	5G Al	5H Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	5.01	10.0	14.6	20.0	303	439	604	708
	Date	4/25/78	4/25/78	4/25/78	4/25/78	4/26/78	4/26/78	4/26/78	4/27/78
	ppm	(4.90)	(9.70)	(14.3)	(19.5)	(304)	(441)	(615)	(730)
	Day	24	24	25	25	24	24	27	26
	ppm	(4.90)	(9.80)	(14.5)	(19.8)	(301)	(436)	(615)	(723)
RTI Concentration	Day	108	108	108	108	107	107	107	106
	ppm	(5.10)	(10.1)	(14.9)	(20.3)	(305)	(440)	(607)	(710)
	Day	605	513	582	582	530	530	604	603
	ppm	(4.89)	(10.6)	(15.0)	(20.8)	(316)	(450)	(613)	(718)
	Day	729	752	736	736	581	581	735	734
	ppm	(5.20)	(10.0)	(14.7)	(20.1)	(316)	(453)	(628)	(734)
	Day		914		1252	735	728		
	ppm		(10.0)		(19.7)	(313)	(472)		
	Day					752			
	ppm					(314)			
	Day					913			
	ppm					(309)			
						1251			
						(296)			
% Change/month		0.11	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.08	0.3
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.26	0.22	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.13

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel, LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, Durapak n-octane on Porasil C column at 30 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: NBS-SRM Propane is used for standard calibration.

6.0 TOLUENE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction***		6A LS	6B LS	6C S	6D S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	408	606	16.2	9.11
	Date	12/6/78	12/6/78	10/3/78	10/3/78
	ppm	(405)	(585)	(17.3)	(9.62)
RTI	Day	3	3	48	64
Concentration	ppm	(405)	(579)	(14.9)	(8.50)
	Day	86	86	365	66
	ppm	(394)	(577)	(15.0)	(8.60)
	Day	100	358	1046	160
	ppm	(393)	(615)	(8.91)	(8.20)
	Day	**	982		**
	ppm		(491)		
	Day		985		
	ppm		(487)		
% Change/month		-0.93	-0.50	-0.72	-2.67
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.07	0.29	0.56	1.97

** Cylinder empty.

*** Al = Aluminum, S = Steel, LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 Chromosorb WHP column at 60 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Toluene" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is utilized for generation of series of standards for calibration.

ANALTYICAL PROBLEMS: All analyses of Cylinder No. 6B before Day 982 and of Cylinder No. 6C before Day 1046 used glass calibration bulbs at room temperature rather than bulbs which were heated to above toluene's boiling point. As a result, toluene may have condensed on the walls of the room-temperature bulbs. This may explain why the earlier concentrations are greater than those of the most recent analyses. However, actual degradation may have occurred in these cylinders.

7.0 HYDROGEN SULFIDE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		7A Al	7B Al	7C Al	7D Al	7E Al	7F Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	399	9.15	16.7	649	6.95	6.45
RTI Concentration	Date	10/1/78	7/7/78	10/1/78	10/1/78	10/1/78	10/1/78
	ppm	(371)	(9.73)	(16.1)	(641)	(7.05)	(4.94)
	Day	38	87	38	38	87	38
	ppm	(424)	(6.72)	(16.5)	(655)	(5.75)	(5.14)
	Day	111	124	111	111	124	111
	ppm	(414)	(7.11)	(15.7)	(690)	(5.62)	(4.81)
	Day	1030	197	580	1030	197	580
	ppm	(437)	(6.36)	(16.2)	(647))	(5.23)	(4.35)
	Day		696	1030		696	1030
	ppm		(6.23)	(17.5)		(5.14)	(3.71)
	Day		1116			1116	
	ppm		(8.32)			(5.38)	
% Change/month		+0.28	-0.05	+0.22	-0.05	-0.43	-0.75
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.47	1.24	0.20	0.28	0.67	0.16

* Cylinder empty.

*** Al = Aluminum, S = Steel, LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 Chromosorb WHP column at 60 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade pure "Hydrogen sulfide" gas is used as a standard. Dilutions are made in a Tedlar bag for generation of series of standards for calibration.

ANALTYICAL PROBLEMS: All analyses of Cylinder No. 6B before Day 982 and of Cylinder No. 6C before Day 1046 used glass calibration bulbs at room temperature rather than bulbs which were heated to above toluene's boiling point. As a result, toluene may have condensed on the walls of the room-temperature bulbs. This may explain why the earlier concentrations are greater than those of the most recent analyses. However, actual degradation may have occurred in these cylinders.

8.0 M-XYLENE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		8A LS	8B LS	8C S	8D S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	405	613	17.3	7.33
RTI Concentration	Date ppm	10/5/78 (480)	10/5/78 (720)	10/5/78 (16.6)	10/5/78 (6.20)
	Day ppm	63 (445)	63 (676)	63 (17.2)	63 (6.81)
	Day ppm	158 (425)	158 (656)	166 (20.8)	166 (6.82)
	Day ppm	412 (487)	606 (760)*	302 (16.4)	948 (4.36)*
	Day ppm	606 (507)*	1040 (534)	948 (14.1)*	1036 (5.66)
	Day ppm	1040 (364)		1036 (19.0)	
% Change/month		0.35**	-1.65**	+0.24	-0.41
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.74	0.77	0.84	0.63

* Questionable value. Not included in the calculation of % change/month.

** Calculated only through Day 412 because of change in analytical procedures as described under analytical problems.

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "M-Xylene" liquid is used. "Glass bulb" technique is used for generation of series of standards for calibration.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 60, 120 or 140 degrees Celsius.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: All analyses before Day 948 used glass calibration bulbs at room temperature rather than bulbs which were heated to above meta-xylene's boiling point. As a result, meta-xylene may have condensed on the walls of the room-temperature bulbs. This may explain why the RTI concentration for cylinder Nos. 8A and 8B before day 1040 are greater than those for the analysis on Day 1040.

9.0 METHYL ACETATE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction***		9A S	9B S	9C S	9D S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	326	455	6.84	17.2
	Date	10/13/78	10/13/78	10/13/78	10/13/78
	ppm	(271)	(428)	(5.29)	(12.9)
RTI	Day	230	230	230	230
Concentration	ppm	(340)	(437)	(4.86)	(12.5)
	Day	286	286	286	286
	ppm	(324)	(442)	(5.02)	(11.8)
	Day	629	629	630	630
	ppm	(348)	(479)	(5.88)	(12.5)
% Change/month		1.15	0.60	0.68	-0.13
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		1.08	0.21	1.13	0.56

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-275 on Chromosorb WHP column at 50 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Methyl acetate" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is utilized for generation of series of standards for calibration.

10.0 CHLOROFORM STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction***		10-A S	10-B S	10-C S	10-D S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	520	348	8.70	16.9
RTI Concentration	Date ppm	10/17/78 (529)	10/17/78 (345)	10/17/78 (8.08)	10/17/78 (17.6)
	Day ppm	161 (515)	161 (351)	161 (7.39)	161 (16.5)
	Day ppm	256 (514)	256 (340)	256 (7.50)	256 (16.2)
	Day ppm	553 (531)	975 (325)	553 (8.11)	553 (16.5)
% Change/month		0.06	-0.20	0.14	-0.29
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.31	0.12	0.88	0.51

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 50 or 100 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Chloroform" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is utilized for generation of series of standards for calibration.

11.0 CARBONYL SULFIDE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		11-A S	11-B S	11-C S	11-D S	11-E AL	11-F AL
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	251	100	9.96	7.03	9.54	101
RTI Concentration	Date ppm	11/3/78 (276)	11/3/78 (109)	11/3/78 (9.10)	11/3/78 (6.81)	9/18/81 (12.9)	9/18/81 (111)
	Day ppm	78 (281)	78 (111)	78 (8.66)	78 (6.48)		
	Day ppm	185 (275)	185 (95)	185 (8.23)	185 (6.41)		
		*	*	*	*		
% Change/month		-0.09	-2.13	-1.55	-0.92	**	**
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		---	---	---	---	---	---

* Cylinder empty.

** Calculations for % change/month are only done when three or more analyses are available.

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame photometric detector, Carbopak B column at 50 degrees Celsius or Chromosil 330 column at 60 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade pure "Carbonyl Sulfide" gas is used as a standard. Dilutions are made in Teflon® bag for generation of series of standards for calibration.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: Only a Teflon column and Teflon lines should be used. The air-to-hydrogen ratio is critical to the sensitivity of the FPD.

12.0 METHYL MERCAPTAN STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		12-A Al	12-B Al	12-C Al	12-D Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	8.03	10.0	3.55	4.22
RTI Concentration	Date	1/24/79	1/24/79	1/24/79	1/24/79
	ppm	(5.66)	(7.94)	(3.65)	(4.23)
	Day	104	104	104	104
	ppm	(5.60)	(8.10)	(3.50)	(4.76)
	Day	139	139	139	139
	ppm	(5.65)	(7.90)	(3.56)	(4.54)
		985	985	985	*
		(5.40)	(8.42)	(3.64)	
% Change/month		-0.14	0.18	0.05	2.04
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.04	0.10	0.17	---

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

* Empty

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame photometric detector, Carbopak B column at 50 degrees Celsius or Chromosil 330 column at 60 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade pure "Methyl mercaptan" gas is used a standard. Dilutions are made in a Teflon® bag for generation of series of standards for calibration.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: Only a Teflon column and Teflon lines should be used. The air-to-hydrogen ratio is a critical variable.

13.0 HEXANE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		13-A LS	13-B LS	13-C Al	13-D Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	1975	2973	30.6	79.2
RTI Concentration	Date	2/6/79	2/6/79	2/6/79	2/6/79
	ppm	(2170)	(3070)	(30.8)	(82.2)
	Day	6	6	296	296
	ppm	(1982)	(2855)	(30.1)	(81.0)
	Day	337	338	337	337
	ppm	(2069)	(2946)	(30.6)	(81.3)
	Day	469	469	469	469
	ppm	(1986)	(3076)	(32.0)	(79.8)
	Day			523	835
	ppm			(30.0)	(80.2)
	Day			835	
	ppm			(30.2)	
% Change/month		-0.22	0.16	-0.05	-0.09
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.69	0.60	0.26	0.08

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 60 or 100 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Hexane" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

14.0 1,2 DICHLOROETHANE (ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE) STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		14A Al	14B Al	14C Al	14D Al	14E Al	14F Al	14G Al	14H Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	14.4	9.64	100	526	6.92	12.5	97.9	439
	Date	1/19/79	1/19/79	1/19/79	1/19/79	4/5/79	4/5/79	4/5/79	4/5/79
	ppm	(14.1)	(9.20)	(96.2)	(498)	(10.0)	(15.2)	(102)	(463)
RTI Concentration	Day	58	58	58	58	30	30	30	30
	ppm	(15.2)	(10.8)	(103)	(534)	(9.42)	(14.7)	(105)	(451)
	Day	155	155	155	155	69	69	69	69
	ppm	(14.9)	(10.0)	(98.2)	(524)	(9.30)	(14.3)	(99.0)	(462)
	Day	811	811	501	501	586	811	425	589
	ppm	(14.2)	(9.56)	(87.3)	(592)	(9.14)	(14.5)	(87.3)	(432)
	Day	835	835	920	920	811	835	844	697
	ppm	(13.5)	(9.19)	(102)	(502)	(9.70)	(13.8)	(101)	(451)
	Day					835			844
	ppm					(9.16)			(453)
% Change/month		-0.22	-0.23	-0.01	+0.04	-0.09	-0.16	-0.18	-0.10
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.28	0.50	0.58	0.64	0.25	0.21	0.62	0.16

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 100 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "1,2 Dichloroethane" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

15.0 CYCLOHEXANE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		15-A
Cylinder Construction***		Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	99.1
RTI Concentration	Date	3/19/79
	ppm	(106)
	Day	147
	ppm	(93.4)
	Day	394
	ppm	(99.0)
		926
		(102)
% Change/month		0.02
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.55

***Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 100 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Cyclohexane" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is used for making series of standards for calibration.

16.0 METHYL ETHYL KETONE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		16-A
Cylinder Construction***		S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	43.7
	Date	5/23/79
	ppm	(42.3)
RTI	Day	28
Concentration	ppm	(40.0)
	Day	58
	ppm	(39.9)
	Day	380
	ppm	(44.5)
	Day	653
	ppm	(38.7)
% Change/month		-0.08
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.67

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, Chromosorb 101 column at 180 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Methyl ethyl ketone" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

17.0 METHANOL STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		17-A
Cylinder Construction***		Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	50.0
	Date	5/17/79
	ppm	(58.8)
RTI Concentration	Day	21
	ppm	(52.3)
	Day	51
	ppm	(51.1)
	Day	196
	ppm	(55.2)
% Change/month		-1.03
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		3.01

***Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, Chromosorb 101 column at 50 degrees Celsius or 0.2% Carbowax 1500 plus 0.1% SP-2100 on Carbowax C at 60 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Methanol" is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

18.0 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE (PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE) STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction***		18A Al	18B Al	18C Al	18D Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	7.07	14.6	476	664
RTI Concentration	Date	7/10/79	7/10/79	7/10/79	7/10/79
	ppm	(6.06)	(15.6)	(496)	(685)
	Day	28	28	28	28
	ppm	(5.52)	(16.4)	(455)	(621)
	Day	48	48	48	48
	ppm	(5.94)	(15.0)	(480)	(675)
	Day	497	749	372	372
	ppm	(6.03)	(16.3)	(497)	(685)
	Day	749			
	ppm	(5.59)			
% Change/month		-0.09	+0.16	+0.33	+0.30
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.43	0.43	0.89	1.05

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 100 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "1,2-Dichloropropane" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

19.0 TRICHLOROETHYLENE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction***		19A Al	19B Al	19C Al	19D Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	9.23	14.7	100	505
RTI Concentration	Date	5/24/79	5/24/79	5/24/79	5/24/79
	ppm	(9.58)	(14.3)	(102)	(506)
	Day	77	77	77	77
	ppm	(10.2)	(15.1)	(103)	(503)
	Day	92	92	92	92
	ppm	(9.78)	(14.9)	(100)	(499)
	Day	683	683	810	810
	ppm	(9.03)	(13.6)	(105)	(522)
		820	820	820	820
		(8.91)	(13.5)	(94.6)	(490)
% Change/month		-0.37	-0.33	-0.08	0.02
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.23	0.21	0.31	0.19

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 100 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Trichloroethylene" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is used for making series of standards for calibration.

20.0 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE (VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE) STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction***		20A Al	20B Al	20C Al	20D Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	9.58	14.8	96.8	490
	Date	6/1/79	6/1/79	6/1/79	6/1/79
	ppm	(10.3)	(15.6)	(101)	(524)
RTI Concentration	Day	35	35	35	35
	ppm	(9.90)	(15.1)	(99.0)	(510)
	Day	62	62	62	62
	ppm	(10.1)	(15.5)	(102)	(505)
	Day	404	404	817	404
	ppm	(11.5)	(17.1)	(94.0)	(498)
		818	818		
		(9.00)	(14.2)		
% Change/month		-0.25	-0.17	+0.40	-0.26
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.81	0.63	0.14	0.31

***Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 100 degrees Celsius or 10% SP-2100 on Supelcoport column at 100 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "1,1-Dichloroethylene" pure liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

21.0 1,2-DIBROMOETHYLENE (ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE) STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction***		21A LS	21B LS	21C LS	21D LS
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	10.0	14.9	99.9	301
	Date	6/18/79	6/18/79	6/1/79	6/18/79
	ppm	(7.90)	(12.2)	(110)	(265)
RTI Concentration	Day	61	61	61	61
	ppm	(7.80)	(12.0)	(107)	(266)
	Day	89	89	89	89
	ppm	(7.40)	(11.6)	(105)	(257)
	Day	722	772	787	643
	ppm	(7.72)	(8.02)	(99.2)	(309)
% Change/month		-1.90*	-1.53*	-1.52*	-0.83*
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.35	0.10	0.17	0.29

* % change/month is calculated for only the first three analyses and are approximate because of change in calculation procedure as described below in the analytical problems.

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 100 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "1,2-Dibromoethylene" pure liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution techniques is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: The gas mixtures and the calibration standards contain substantial amounts of both the cis and the trans isomers of 1,2-Dibromoethylene. The first three sets of analyses are questionable because only one isomer was measured during the calibrations and cylinder analyses.

22.0 PERCHLOROETHYLENE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction***		22A S	22B S	22C LS	22D LS
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	7.98	13.0	487	629
	Date	7/6/79	7/6/79	7/6/79	7/6/79
	ppm	(8.40)	(15.0)	(419)	(624)
RTI Concentration	Day	35	35	35	35
	ppm	(7.97)	(14.9)	(453)	(642)
	Day	52	52	52	52
	ppm	(7.92)	(14.7)	(440)	(619)
	Day	376	376	677	677
	ppm	(7.94)	(14.5)	(361)	(542)
				713	713
				(387)	(571)
% Change/month		-0.22	-0.23	-0.63	-0.51
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.61	0.17	0.37	0.22

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 50 or 100 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Perchloroethylene" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

23.0 VINYL CHLORIDE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. / Cylinder Construction***		23A S	23B S	23C S	23D S	23E S	23F S	23G S	23H S	23I S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	5.94	8.00	8.03	8.52	20.0	20.1	30.0	30.3	7.98
RTI Concentration	Date	10/1/79	10/1/79	10/1/79	10/1/79	10/1/79	10/1/79	10/1/79	10/1/79	10/1/79
	ppm	(5.87)	(7.71)	(7.82)	(7.85)	(19.7)	(20.1)	(29.6)	(29.8)	(7.31)
	18	(5.74)	18 (7.50)	18 (7.45)	18 (7.61)	18 (19.1)	18 (19.3)	18 (28.3)	18 (28.7)	18 (7.12)
	700	(6.60)		700 (8.44)	700 (8.41)	700 (20.7)	700 (20.9)	700 (20.4)	700 (29.4)	700 (8.39)
% Change/month		0.59	**	0.45	0.38	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.01	0.71

**Calculations for % change/month are only done when three or more analyses are available.

***Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 0.4% Carbowax 1500 on Carbopak C at 50 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Vinyl chloride permeation tube purchased from Metronics is used for calibration. Permeation tube is maintained at 30°C.

24.0 1,3 BUTADIENE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		24A
Cylinder Construction***		S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	22.6
RTI Concentration	Date	3/21/80
	ppm	(20.9)
	Date	95
	ppm	(23.1)
	Day	480
	ppm	(24.0)
% Change/month		+0.73

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 0.1% SP-1000 on Carbopak C column at 90 degrees Celsius or 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 60 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "1,3 Butadiene" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

25.0 ACRYLONITRILE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction***		25A LS	25B LS	25C LS	25D LS
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	20.1	348	11.7	638
	Date	7/24/79	7/24/79	7/24/79	7/24/79
	ppm	(14.6)	(411)	(6.38)	(678)
RTI Concentration	Day	185	185	185	185
	ppm	(12.7)	(416)	(3.35)	(699)
	Day	349	349	349	349
	ppm	(13.2)	(441)	(2.87)	(703)
	Day	841	841	841	841
	ppm	(9.96)	(397)	(4.05)	(667)
% Change/month		-1.07	-0.14	-1.12	-0.10
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		0.46	0.47	3.49	0.26

***Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS= Low Pressure Steel

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 4% Carbowax 20M on Carbopak B at 50 or 150 degrees Celsius

CALIBRATION: Acrylonitrile permeation tube is used for GC-FID calibration. Permeation tube is maintained at 30° ± 0.1°C.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: The large changes noted at the low concentration levels are, at least in part, a result of difficulty in making precise measurements at these levels.

26.0 ANILINE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		26A	26B
Cylinder Construction***		Al	Al
Manufacturer	ppm	11.3	18.4
RTI Analysis		See Analytical Problems	

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 on Chromosorb WHP column at 250 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Aniline" pure liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: Because aniline has an extremely high boiling point (186°C), special handling would be required to measure this compound. A completely heated system for sampling in the vapor phase and for preparing standards would be required. Temperature-dependent condensation in the cylinder and the regulator causes the amount of aniline which is delivered by the cylinder to vary. As a result, aniline is not considered to be practical as an audit material.

27.0 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		27A	27C
Cylinder Construction***		Al	Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	9.51	72.9
	Date	12/18/80	7/8/81
	ppm	(10.2)	(75.4)
RTI Concentration	Day	27	See Analytical Problems
	ppm	(10.6)	
	Day	83	
	ppm	(9.53)	
	Day	202	
	ppm	(9.49)	
% Change/month		-1.40	**
Two Std. Dev. of % Change/month		1.58	

** Calculations for % change/month are only done when three or more analyses are available.

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 0.1% SP-1000 on Carbopak C column at 180° degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Methyl isobutyl ketone" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: Methyl isobutyl ketone at high concentrations is not practical as an audit material because pressurization of the cylinder above approximately 200 psi results in condensation of the analyte.

28.0 CYCLOHEXANONE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		28A	28B
Cylinder Construction***		Al	Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	10.1	19.0
RTI Analysis	Date	12/11/80	12/11/80
	ppm	(8.19)	(25.5)
	Day	85	85
	ppm	(3.26)	(17.1)
% Change/month		**	**

** Calculations for % change/month are only done when three or more analyses are available.

*** Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% SP-1000 on Supelcoport column at 200 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Cyclohexanone" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is used for making series of standards for calibration.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: The analysis of cyclohexanone gas is dependent on the temperatures of the cylinder and the regulator and on the length of the sampling line between the regulator and the gas chromatograph. The concentration in the cylinder decreases with time. Therefore, cyclohexanone is not practical as an audit material.

29.0 PARADICHLOROBENZENE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		29A	29B
Cylinder Construction***		S	S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	15.6	38.1
RTI Analysis		See Analytical Problems	

***Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% SP-1000 on Supelcoport column at 200 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Paradichlorobenzene" is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is used for making series of standards for calibration.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: The stability study for this compound was terminated bacause of analytical difficulties and because the cylinder pressure was less than 200 psig. Paradichlorobenzene is a solid at room temperature with a melting point of 54°C. Condensation in the cylinder, regulator and sampling lines was extreme. Paradichlorobenzene is not practical as an audit material.

30.0 ETHYLAMINE STABILITY STUDY

Cylinder No.		30A	30B
Cylinder Construction***		S	S
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	10	20
RTI Analysis		See Analytical Problems	

*** Al = aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 10% OV-101 Chromosorb WHP column at 250 degrees Celsius.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Ethylamine" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: Because of vapor pressure considerations, the cylinders could not be fully pressurized. The pressure in the cylinder is less than 200 psi. A completely heated system for sampling in the vapor phase and for preparing standards would be required. Temperature-dependent condensation in the cylinder and the regulator causes the amount of aniline which is delivered by the cylinder to vary. As a result of these problems, ethylamine is not considered to be practical as an audit material.

31.0 FORMALDEHYDE STABILITY STUDY

RTI Requested Concentration	ppm	10	20

The speciality gas supplier indicated that they could not make gas mixtures containing formaldehyde.

32.0 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

Cylinder No.		32A
Cylinder Construction*		Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	10.2
RTI Concentration	Date	3/5/82
	ppm	(10.8)
	Day	31
	ppm	(10.8)
	Day	70
	ppm	(10.6)
% Change/month		0.68

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 20 ft. x 1/8" SS column packed with 10% SP-1000 on 80/100 Supelcoport. 30 cm^3/minute He carrier gas. Column temp. = 100°C. Detector temp. = 175°C.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Methylene chloride" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" technique is utilize for making series of standards for calibration.

33.0 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Cylinder No.		33A
Cylinder Construction*		AL
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	11.3
RTI Concentration	Date	3/4/82
	ppm	(12.7)
	Day	74
	ppm	(11.7)

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 20 ft. x 1/8" SS column packed with 10% SP-1000 on 80/1000 Supelcoport. 30 cm^3/minute He carrier gas. Column temp. = 100°C. Detector temp. = 175°C.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Carbon tetrachloride" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

34.0 FREON 113

Cylinder No.		34A
Cylinder Construction*		Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	10.4
RTI Concentration	Date	3/3/82
	ppm	(10.8)
	Day	34
	ppm	(10.1)
	Day	70
	ppm	(10.0)
% Change/month		-3.08

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 20 ft. x 1/8" SS column packed with 10% SP-1000 on 80/100 Supelcoport. 30 cm^3/minute He carrier gas. Column temp. = 100°C. Detector temp. = 175°C.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Freon 113" liquid is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

35.0 METHYL CHLOROFORM

Cylinder No.		35A
Cylinder Construction*		Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	10.2
RTI Concentration	Date	3/2/82
	ppm	(10.3)
	Day	70
	ppm	(11.8)

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 20 ft. x 1/8" SS column packed with 10% SP-1000 on 80/100 Supelcoport. 30 cm^3/minute He carrier gas. Column temp. = 100°C. Detector temp. = 175°C.

CALIBRATION: Reagent grade "Methyl chloroform" is used as a standard. "Glass bulb" dilution technique is utilized for making series of standards for calibration.

36.0 ETHYLENE OXIDE

Cylinder No.		36A
Cylinder Construction*		Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	10.0
RTI Concentration	Date	3/12/82
	ppm	(11.2)
	Day	73
	ppm	(9.60)
	Day	88
	ppm	(9.80)
% Change/month		-4.8

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS: Flame ionization detector, 6 ft. x 1/8" SS column packed with 80/100 mesh Porapak Q5. 30 cm^3/ minute He carrier gas. Colum temp. = 150°C. Detector = 175°C.

CALIBRATION: Ethylene oxide permeation tube purchased from Metronics is used for GC-FID calibration. Permeation tube is maintained at 30°C.

ANALYTICAL PROBLEMS: There appeared to be some loss of ethylene oxide when a brass regulator was used on the cylinder. A stainless steel regulator was used for the analysis.

37.0 PROPYLENE OXIDE

Cylinder No.		37A	37B
Cylinder Construction*		Al	Al
Requested Concentration	ppm	10.0	100
RTI Concentration	Date ppm	XX	XX

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

XX Cylinders recently ordered but not yet received from the manufacturer.

38.0 ALLYL CHLORIDE

Cylinder No. Cylinder Construction*		38A S	38B S
Requested Concentration	ppm	10.0	100
RTI Concentration	Date ppm	XX	XX

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

XX Cylinders recently ordered but not yet received from the manufacturer.

39.0 ACROLEIN

Cylinder No.		39A	39B
Cylinder Construction*		Al	Al
Requested Concentration	ppm	10.0	100
RTI Concentration	Date ppm	XX	XX

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

XX Cylinders recently ordered but not yet received from the manufacturer.

40.0 CHLOROBENZENE

Cylinder No.		40A
Cylinder Construction*		Al
Requested Concentration	ppm	10.0
RTI Concentration	Date ppm	XX

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

XX Cylinders recently ordered but not yet received from the manufacturer.

41.0 CARBONDISULFIDE

Cylinder No.		41A
Cylinder Construction*		Al
Manufacturer Concentration	ppm	100
RTI Concentration	Date ppm	XX

* Al = Aluminum; S = Steel; LS = Low Pressure Steel.

XX Cylinders recently ordered but not yet received from the manufacturer.

ATTACHMENT 2

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS OF % CHANGE/MONTH

ATTACHMENT 2

Sample Calculations of % Change/Month

Example: (Data shown for benzene cylinder.)

Data:

Date of Analysis	Concentration, ppm
2/8/78	101
4/13/78	102
9/1/78	98
10/2/78	101
4/17/79	105

1) Linear Regression, X and Y Data Points, Slope

X values correspond to the dates of analyses, with the first date being day 1 (2/8/78). The second X value is equal to the number of calendar days (i.e., 65) between the first analysis date and the second analysis date (4/13/78) and so on. The Y values are the concentrations (ppm) that were determined on the respective analysis dates.

X	Y
1	101
65	102
206	98
237	101
434	105

Perform the regression analysis and determine the slope of the line utilizing commercially-available hand calculators or by the following formula:

$$m = \frac{\Sigma(X_i-\overline{X})(Y_i-\overline{Y})}{\Sigma(X_i-\overline{X})^2} = 0.0071$$

Standard deviation of slope =

$$\left[\frac{\Sigma(Y_i-\overline{Y})^2 - \frac{\left[\Sigma(X_i-\overline{X})(Y_i-\overline{Y})\right]^2}{\Sigma(X_i-\overline{X})^2}}{(N-2)\ \Sigma\ (X_i-\overline{X})^2}\right]^{1/2} = 0.0076$$

m = slope of regression line

X_i = x-coordinate of an individual value

Y_i = y-coordinate of an individual value

$\overline{X}$ = average of all x_i

$\overline{Y}$ - average of all Y_i

N = number of analyses

2) Percent change/month

$$\% \text{ change/month} = \frac{m \text{ (slope)}}{b} \times 100 \times 30 \text{ days}$$

where

$$b = y \text{ intercept} = \frac{1}{n}(Y - bX) = 100.06$$

Therefore,

$$\% \text{ change/month} = \frac{0.0071}{100.06} \times 100 \times 30 = 0.21$$

3) Standard deviation of percent change/month

$$\text{Standard deviation in units of \% change/month} = \frac{\text{Standard deviation of slope}}{\text{Intercept}} \times 100 \times 30 = 0.2270$$

95% Confidence interval for % change/month = $0.21 \pm 2 \times 0.2270 = (-0.255, 0.664)$